The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 2480

FRIDAY, JUNE 3. 1743.

Prague, June 2.

HER Majesty sets out from hence on the 16th. She proposes to reach Lintz on the 21st, to receive the Homage of the States of the Lower Austria on the 25th, and to be at Vienna on the 3d of July. The Country round this City having suffer'd exceedingly for want of Rain, the Corpse of John Nepomucene was exposed, in order to obtain of God, thro' the Intercession of that blessed Martyr, the Showers requisite for the Season; which have fallen accordingly, to the great Satisfaction of the Inhabitants. Her Majesty has made a more absolute Conquest of Bohemia by her Virtues, than she could possibly have done by her Arms. She said, the Day after her Coronation, to Count Sereni; 'My Lord, what Reason the Nobility of this Country might have to be dissatisfied with my Predecessors, I know not; but I protest, that for what is past I shall never remember it, but shall look upon them with an equal Eye.' To which Count Anthony Sporck immediately made Answer; 'The Bohemian Nobility are all your Majesty's most faithful Subjects; your Enemies have left them little more than their Lives to offer, and those they will chearfully lay down in your Service.' Upon which the Queen said, in the most gracious manner in the World; 'I am convinced of it; but their Duty shall never surpass my Affection.'

Utrecht, May 27. We are more and more convinced, that a Negotiation is on Foot between our Court and that of Vienna. First, from the Style of his Majesty's Protest against the Queen of Hungary's Coronation at Frankfort, which is so guarded, that it cannot possibly give Offence. Secondly, from the Conduct of Prince Charles, who raises no Contribution where he comes; but, on the contrary, gives the People all the Relief in his Power. Thirdly, from the Emperor's remaining here; which he could hardly do, if he had not some better Assurance of Safety than could be deriv'd from Count Seckendorff's Army, which is in all Respects very indifferent. In the mean time, we are in the utmost Pain for our Garrison at Braunau, which consists of 13 Battalions, and the Companies of Grenadiers, who must certainly be made Prisoners of War, if a Peace be not suddenly made.

P. S. At the Rising of a great Council of State, held this Morning, it is reported, that his Imperial Majesty will send a Rescript to the Dyet, directing the French to quit Germany in nine Weeks, on pain of being declared Enemies to the Empire.

Berlin, June 1. When the King reviewed the Troops, Prince William of Hesse-Cassel was constantly by his Side. On the 29th he dined with him, saw the Cabinets of Rarities, the Royal Library, and last Night there was a grand Masquerade at Charlottenberg. The Baron de Bothmer, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Elector Palatine, set out for Hanover, in order to execute a Commission there, which is said to be of the last Importance.

Hanover, June 3. Our most Serene Elector return'd hither the Day before Yesterday, and has invested the Baron de Stein, who is actually a Major in the Queen of Hungary's Service, with the Teutonic Order. His Highness made a Present to the Count de Sade, Minister from his most Christian Majesty, of a Gold Snuff Box and a Diamond Ring. His Excellency is since set out for Vienna. The Hessian Troops, who are in full March for the Army of Auxiliaries, enter'd our Country Yesterday; and Orders are given for furnishing them with every Thing they can have Occasion for, at the Request of the King of Great Britain.

Hague, June 2. The following is an exact Copy of a Paper which the States have caused to be deliver'd to all the Foreign Ministers residing here.

Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of their High Mightinesses the Lords States-General, Friday, May 17. 1743.

'Upon the Report made by Messieurs Randwyck, and the other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for Foreign Affairs, and on mature Deliberation thereupon, it has been thought good to require and authorize, by their Presents, the said Messieurs de Randwyck, and the other Deputies of the States-General for Foreign Affairs, to confer with the Baron de Reischach, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and with Mr. Trevor, Envoy Extraordinary and 'Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of Great 'Britain, and to acquaint them, on the Part of their 'High Mightinesses, that they have this Day resolv'd, in 'Consequence of their Engagements comprehended in 'their Accession to the Treaty of Vienna in 1731, to 'furnish to her said Majesty the Queen, for the current 'Year, a Succour not in Money, but in an effectual 'Corps of Troops, the Number of which the said Deputies are hereby authorized to concert with the Ministers before-mentioned, as also the Dispositions that 'it shall be requisite to make for that Purpose; Regard 'being had to the Frontiers of the Republick, and to 'the keeping the War from them as far as possible.

'The said Deputies of their High Mightinesses shall 'also examine, in Conjunction with the other Ministers, 'what Applications it may be fit to make to other Powers, in order to engage them to succour the said Queen, 'as also the Ways and Means most convenient and proper 'to engage them to comply with such Applications; as 'also to concert the most proper Methods for re-establishing the Publick Tranquility in the speediest Manner possible, and on the Conditions which shall be stipulated for that Effect, and which may be endeavour'd 'to obtain, in order to fulfil the Engagements which the 'Republick has contracted, and report them to the 'Assembly.'

The Accounts we have from Bavaria are very different; the Austrians represent the Conduct of the French in a very bad Light; they say, that they have abandon'd every Post, almost as soon as they appear'd before it. On the other Hand, the French Letters say, that this was entirely owing to the ill Conduct of the Inhabitants, who are every where ready to assist against the French; but that their Officers have behaved with all the Courage in the World, and that particularly the Prince of Conti has given incredible Marks of his Courage and Intrepidity; but they own, that the Barbarity of the irregular Troops, who give no Quarter to the French, has struck a kind of Pannick into the Soldiers, which is increas'd by the sudden Return of their old Distempers, Fevers and Agues, by which they are render'd utterly incapable of enduring the Fatigues of War. The same Letters say, that the French did not abandon Burglengenfeldt till Prince Lobkowitz had made himself Master of Creutzberg, which is a Post that commands both the Town and Castle of Burglengenfeldt.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

THE too adventurous *Corinna* proceeds, to give you, in this Letter, an Example of the *Second*, of her three Distinctions †, for translating *Horace*. That is, to hint the *Medium Way*, between the *Literal*, and opposite Extreme of *Paraphrase*. And such a Medium, she conceiv'd, was necessary, where the Spirit of the *Ode* depended on some Circumstances, *personally* relative to Him who wrote, and Him to whome 'twas written.

An ingenious Gentleman, who sent his Version (of the *20th Ode*, of Book ‡ the First) to your Friend, the Printer of the Paper, which you read it to me in, will pardon me, if I select *that Ode*, to draw my Instance from. I do it, not with the least View of finding Fault with His Translation, which is very well perform'd; and has done *Horace* all the Justice, that can be expected from a close Adherence to the *Letter*: But my Purpose is to shew the manifest Necessity of giving Latitude to the *Expression*, where the *Meaning*, else, must appear *narrow*, and unworthy the Conception of the Author we translate from.

Let the *Words* of this short *Ode* be but impartially consider'd, with the simple outward Sense they offer, to a Reader's first Perusal— and, how bald, how pitiful, how frigid an Idea must we form upon this Prose Examination of them!—— "*You will meet with no Wine, at my* "*House, but of the poor* Sabine *Sort: which I then put* "*up, upon* Greek Lees, *when You were so loudly applauded* "*in the* Theatre, *that the Noise of the Shouts reach'd from* "Rome, *to your own Country River.*——*You drink Cæ-* "cuban, *and* Calenian, *Wine. But my Cups boast neither* "*the* Falernian *nor the* Formian.

There appears so little *Meaning*, on the Face of this Address, (from one of the best *Roman Poets*, to the *Roman Emperor's First Minister*) that it throws a just Translator under no small Difficulty, to support a Spirit answerable to the Character of this great Writer's Wit, in turning Verses into *English*, which if literally render'd must appear insipid and contemptible. ——What, then, is to be done?— The Sense which the ingenious Gentleman abovemention'd offer'd, as if *Horace* having no good Wine wherewith to entertain his Patron, wrote this *Ode* by Way of Hint that He should bring some better along with him, —That Sense, I say, I know not how to reconcile, either to the Politeness of a Person too well bred to stoop to such a narrow-spirited Expedient for the Supply of an ill-furnish'd Cellar, or to the reputed Affluence of *Horace's* unwanting Circumstances; who, *very* far from a *dash Cellar*, is remarkable, throughout his *Odes*, for not a good Taste only, but an *elegant Variety*; adapted to the different Palates of the many Friends to whome he sends abroad his Invitations.

In short, the only Help we can apply to, under this Uncertainty, with any Justice to the Poet's Character, must be deriv'd from such a Manner of translating him, as rather may convey the Sense his Patron *understood* his Hints in, than That which the *bare Words* are capable of striking Any modern Reader with, who is not very conversant in *Roman History*. ——So aided, we discover, presently, a delicate and oblique *Panegyric*, *to Mæcenas*, through this *Veil, of Sabine* Wine. ——For, under mention of it's *natural Poorness, mended*, by Affusion upon *Grecian Lees*, He seeks Occasion to insinuate His own Obligation to the *Patronage* of this Great *Roman*, and the native Weakness of his first Condition, till Distinguish'd, and befriended by his Bounties. —— The next Turn of Delicacy is, the Opportunity He snatches, from the pretended *Day whereon* his Wine had been so mended, to remind his Patron of a *Popularity*, which cou'd not but be thought of with Delight, by One so studious to deserve his Country's Love and Gratitude. —— And, lastly, with a third *Side-Stroke*, of finely elegant and artful Praise, He wou'd insinuate, from his own not daring to propell his unaspiring Spirits by too free a Use of those rich, animating, Wines, which were suited to his Patron's Taste, a confess'd *Inferiority of Genius*, contented with, and fitted for, low Life, and Private—— while *Mæcenas*, on the contrary, had Qualities for Greatness, and for Power; adapted to the vivifying Influence of those *strong* Wines, on Spirits of a correspondent Tendency.

There are other *Covert* Beauties, in the Ode. But not to be too tedious, and particular, take it, as I have translated it, to serve as an Example, for the *Second*, of those three Distinctions I intended to explain, by *Specimens*, from

SIR, Your, &c.

CORINNA.

† *See* Gazetteer *of* Friday, May 27.
‡ *See* Gazetteer *of* Thursday, April 21.

HOR. Ode 20. Lib. I.

Vile potabis.

Born, to be the *plain Man's Friend*,
Come, and to his *Taste*, descend.
In temperate Draughts, from Cans for household Use,
Drink lean, *Sabinum's* healthful *Juice*.
'Tis *thin*, and *hard*,—— but, well, *Mæcenas* knows
What Aid, from *Strength*, to pitied Weakness flows!
I, my Wine's *Patron*, lending *Grecian Lees*,
Taught the *sweeten'd Sharp* to please.

'Twas, (*Mæcenas*,) —— let me stay——?
Ay,—'twas done, on That dear *Day*,
When the voic'd *Theatric Prayer*
Hail'd, so *loud*, your Entrance, *there*:
That the Shout's applausive *Roar*
Reach'd your River's distant Shoar:
Whence, *Etrurian* Eccho's Sound
Meetmg *Rome's*, and circling, round,
City's, and *Country's* Plaudits, proud to *join*,
Shook, both, *Alps*, and *Appenine*.

Light and slender SABINE-*fits*
Heedless Hearts, and *shallow Wits*.
Strength of Brain, indeed, like *Yours*,
Deeper, mightier, Growths endures,
Dares the *Cacubanian* Bowl:
Drains *Calenum's* flowing *Soul*.
I, of weaker *Head*, decline
Politician's potent Wine.
No *Falernian's* mingled Flow
Bids my blushing *Bacchus* glow.
Not a single *Jar*, I fill,
Formia, from *thy* factious Hill.
Safe, and sober, here, I drink:
Steer no State — but *sing*, and *think*.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, June 1. Wind S. W. Arrived the Elizabeth, Mills, from Liverpool for Colchester.

Deal, June 1. Wind S. W. Arrived his Majesty's Ship the Dealcastle; the Draper, Leach, the Elizabeth, Barton, and the Lovely Jane, Curtis, all from Ostend for Dublin; and remain with the Augusta Man of War, the Supply Transport, and the Outward-bound Ships. This Morning sailed to the Northward, the Calmer, Boman, from East-India for Sweden.

Gravesend, June 1. Passed by the Biddy, Webster, the Greyhound, Allaway, and the Christopher, Norcomb, all from Rotterdam; the Union, Payne, from Dunkirk; the Union, Raby, and the Richard, Phillips, both from Guernsey.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Barbados, the Eleanor, Riardau, the Molly, Teap, and the Jane, White, all from Cork.

At Hamburgh, the Lady Elizabeth, Rempmerhuysen, the Flying Mercury, Paahl, and the Unity, Carsteens, all from London.

At Guernsey, the Betty, Abraham, the Windham, Simkins, and the ——, Snow, all from Oporto.

LONDON.

M. Jacob Pla is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from their High Mightinesses to the Court of Spain, in the room of M. Francis Vander Meere.

Private Letters from Hamburgh say, that on the 4th Instant, N. S. the Bishop of Lubec receiv'd an Express from Stockholm, which he dispatch'd back in 3 Hours; but what the Contents were of the Letters he brought, is not known, tho' they are conjectur'd to relate to the Succession.

Baron Trenk, with his new Corps of Hussars, has lately enter'd Bavaria, and was in full March for the Army of Prince Charles when the Post left Vienna.

A Detachment of the Walloon Guards attend constantly on the Person of the Duke of Modena, by an express Direction of the Court of Spain.

His Imperial Majesty has *order'd* a Palace to be fitted up for him at Mendelheim in Swabia, in case he should be obliged to leave Munich.

We hear, that Yesterday was tried by a Special Jury, before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Lee, at Guildhall, a Cause for the Recovery of the Penalty of 300 l. upon the Statute of the 12th of King George II. for offering Richard Spinks, one of the Officers of the Customs, a Bribe of ten Guineas, to connive at the Concealment of a large Quantity of Cruels and Worsteds (that were seized) which were intended to be exported to France; and after a long Trial, and hearing several learned Council on both Sides, the Jury brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff for the said 300 l. Penalty.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have declar'd, that the Tea in private Trade will be sold immediately after the Company's, which is already declar'd for Tuesday the 7th of June.

On the 31st ult. his Majesty's Ship Portmahone, Capt. Aylmer, arrived at King Road near Bristol, and brought in with her a Spanish Privateer, called the Santa Theresa de Jesus, of 16 Carriage Guns, and 144 Men. She was taken the 29th ult. 60 Leagues to the Westward of Cape Clare. She made a Running Fight of Six Hours ere she was taken.

On Tuesday last Robert Knight, Esq; who was Cashire to the South-Sea Company in the Year 1720. arrived at his House in Gold-Square from France.

Yesterday the Lords of the Regency met at the Cockpit, Whitehall, when the Lord Semple and Capt. Dunbar attended their Excellencies, on Affairs relating to the Highlanders that deserted.

Their Lordships were pleased to order that the Parliament which stands Prorogued to Tuesday next, should be farther Prorogued for Six Weeks.

The same Day died at his House in Smith-street, Westminster, —— Isaacson, Esq; a Gentleman possess'd of a considerable Estate at Brickhill in the County of Bedford.

Yesterday Morning, about Five o'Clock, Monsieur de Bussy, Minister from the Court of France, set out from his House in Leicester-fields for Dover, on his Return Home.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	06	31	Evening	07 02

Bank Stock, 148 3-8ths to 1-4th. India, 185 1-half to 3-8ths. South Sea, 115 1-4th. Old Annuity, 115 1-8th to 1-4th. New ditto, 115 5-8ths to 7-8ths. Three per Cent. Annuities, 104 1-4th to 3-8ths. Ditto 1743, 103 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, 119. Five per Cent. ditto, 78. Royal Assurance, Nothing done. London Assurance, 71 3-4ths. India Bonds, 4 l. 8 s. to 12 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 5 l. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies, 102. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 105. Three per Cent. ditto, 98 7-8ths. Million Bank, 117. Equivalent, 111. Lottery Tickets, 11 l. 10 s. 6 d. to 12 s. 6 d.

Admiralty-Office, June 1, 1743.

SEveral *Seamen belonging to his Majesty's Ship the Severn, being come up the River Thames in Merchant-ships in Lieu of Prest Men. It is the Direction of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the said Men do return immediately to their Ship at Spithead, she being to sail very speedily.*

Thomas Corbett.

East-India House, May 27, 1743.

THE *Court of Directors of the* United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, *Do hereby give Notice, That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be holden at their House in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday the* 22*d of June next, Upon Special Affairs.*

That their Transfer Books will be shut up on Thursday 23*d of said June, at Two o'Clock; and open'd again the* 21*st of July next.*

And that the Dividend Warrants due at Midsummer next, will be ready to be delivered out on Friday the 29*th of the said July.*

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(Price One Shilling.)

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Difficile est vulpi Sociam decipere vulpem. Tib.

——Ridentem dicere verum
Quid vetat? —— Hor.

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'The Design of this Treatise, which is of a reasonable Bulk and which contains nothing which is not solid, and to the Purpose, is to assist such as are engaged in teaching Algebra with a regular Method, and a large Stock of Examples; so that their Scholars may find Employment in their Absence; and to enable such as live in Country-Places, and must consequently want all other Tutors, except Books, to acquire such a Skill in this Science, as may enable them to spend a Portion of their Time agreeably in the Cultivation of their better Parts, and in rendering a natural Method of enquiring after Truth habitual.

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'Quadratic Equations, and the Art of managing Converging Series, the admirable Invention of the incomparable *Newton*, are here so clearly explained, and their several Cases so plainly set down, and so thoroughly explicated, that it may be truly said, there are no where else such Instructions to be met with. At the Close of the Book, we find abundance of Observations, necessary for enlightening such Minds as are willing to proceed still farther in analytic Discoveries; so that considering the Compass of this Work, and that he is very moderate, it is as complete as possibly can be expected: And he who is thoroughly versed in it, will find no great Difficulties, when he proceeds to sublimer Studies. The Language is plain and natural, the Book is more copious than any other in Examples, and the Illustrations of them are so full and clear, that it is impossible to mistake the Meaning.——'

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